THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE.

VOL. XXI. TUESDAY, May 26, 1807. No. 1079.

Pittsburgh: Printed by *John Scull*, in Front-Street, next door to the corner of Market-Street.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION FOR THE *PITTSBURGH GAZETTE.*

Two Dollars a Year—One Dollar to be paid at the time of subscribing, the other at the end of six months, if demanded. When the paper is sent by post, the postage must be paid, in addition to the subscription.

Advertisements, not exceeding a square, inserted three times for One Dollar, and every continuance after, 25 Cents. Those exceeding a square, in proportion. Persons sending advertisements are requested to note the number of times they wish them inserted.

☞ *Handbills, Blanks, and Printing in general, executed with neatness, accuracy and dispatch.*

JOSEPH DAVIS,

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the public in general, that he has removed from his late residence in Market Street, to his House in the Public Square, next door to Mr. Boyle Irwin's, where he has opened for sale a large and handsome assortment of

Dry Goods, Hardware, Groceries, &c.

which he will sell at his usual low prices for Cash or Country Produce.

Pittsburgh, April 15, 1807.

☞ A generous price will be given for *HEMP.*

All persons indebted to him by bond, note, or book account are earnestly requested to make payment, as it is out of his power to give any further indulgence.

FOR SALE,

ABOUT forty miles from Pittsburgh on the Ohio river, a handsome tract of 400 Acres of Land, a large proportion thereof is first rate, about thirty acres under improvement, there are three excellent Sugar Camps, a Grist mill and Distillery in good repair on the premises. It is well calculated for Ship or Boat Building, abounding with timber of the first quality, the buildings are replete with conveniencies for the immediate reception of a family; likewise on the bank of the river, a good House and valuable Lots, an eligible stand for a store or any other business. The property will be disposed of low for cash. The title is indisputable. For terms apply to *WILLIAM C. LARWILL*, Attorney at Law, at the Post Office, Fawcett's Town, State of Ohio, who has several other Tracts of Land for Sale in this neighbourhood.

August 15, 1806. tf

THE many inconvencies, expenses and losses which attend the keeping of Cows in this Borough, (and which are so severely felt by every one that is needless to recite,) has induced the subscriber to offer his services to supply families with that necessary article MILK, at the following low rates, and in order to prepare himself to perform with punctuality his engagements with his customers, he has rented the fine stock farm of Springfield, so well known in the vicinity of Pittsburgh, the property of Col. O'Hara, and hopes by his punctuality and attention to his customers, to merit the support of the citizens at large.

BRINTNAL ROBBINS.

May 11, 1807.

The following are the terms:

Customers engaging for one year, 4 Cents per quart.

Casual demands, 6 Cents per quart.

Quarterly payments are expected.

He commences on the 15th of May, inst. and attends twice a day to the 1st of November, and once a day from that period to the 1st of May.

His rout will be through the following streets, and in the following order, viz: Liberty Street, Market, Fifth, Wood, Front to its eastern boundary, return by Fourth to the Diamond, where he will remain till bell-ringing, both winter and summer.

N. B. Subscription papers are left with the different printers, where those wishing to engage are invited to subscribe.

To be Leased,

On Ground-Rent, forever,

A LOT of Ground, containing 180 feet front and 80 feet deep, situate in Second street, between Wood and Smithfield streets. For terms apply to the subscriber. *THOMAS BRACKEN.*

Pittsburgh, April 24, 1807.

A. KONIGMACHER & Co.

HAVE RECEIVED,

By the late arrivals from Liverpool, London, and Bristol,

A large and general assortment of

HARDWARE;

Which they offer *For Sale* on liberal terms,

AT THEIR STORE, NO. 141,

Market street, Philadelphia.

April 20, 1807. 1m

Thirty Dollars Reward.

DESERTED, on the night of the 7th inst, three private soldiers in the regiment of artillerists of the United States, viz:—ROBERT JINKINS, twenty-one years of age, five feet ten inches high, blue eyes, dark short hair, and fair complexion, was born in Mifflin County, Pennsylvania:—JOSHUA HALL, twenty-seven years old, 5 feet 7 3-4 inches high, hazle eyes, black hair and dark complexion, was born in Anne Arundel County, Maryland,——and WILLIAM GORDON, aged 23 years, 6 feet and half an inch high, has black eyes, dark hair and dark complexion, was born in Allegheny County, Pennsylvania, near Montour's meeting-house, where his family now lives, and most probably where they will lurk about for some time. They took with them two military coats, three white linen rifle frocks, round hats, white woolen vests, and a number of other articles of military cloathing not known.

Any person apprehending said deserters and delivering them to me at this post, or to the commanding officer of any military post or recruiting rendezvous in the United States, shall receive the above reward, or ten dollars for either, and reasonable charges.

J. S. SWEARINGEN,
Lieut. corps Arts. Comm'g.

Fort Fayette, Pittsburgh, May 8th, 1807.

DISTRICT OF PENNSYLVANIA, *to wit:*

L. S. **Be it remembered,** That on the eleventh day of April, in the thirty-first year of the Independence of the United States of America, *A. D.* 1807, *DAVID M'KEEHAN*, of the said District, hath deposited in this office, the title of a book, the right whereof he claims as proprietor, in the words following, to wit:

"*A Journal of the Voyages and Travels of a Corps of Discovery, under the command of Capt. Lewis and Capt. Clarke, of the Army of the United States, from the mouth of the river Missouri through the interior parts of North America to the Pacific Ocean, during the years* 1804, 1805 & 1806. *Containing an authentic relation of the most interesting transactions during the expedition,—A description of the country,—And an account of its inhabitants, soil, climate, curiosities, and vegetable and animal productions. By Patrick Gass, one of the persons employed in the expedition. With geographical and explanatory notes, by the Publisher.*"

In conformity to the act of the Congress of the United States, entitled "An Act for the encouragement of learning, by securing the copies of maps, charts, and books to the authors and proprietors of such copies during the times therein mentioned." And also to the act, entitled "An act supplementary to the act, entitled "An act for the encouragement of learning, by securing the copies of maps, charts, and books, to the authors and proprietors of such copies during the times therein mentioned," and extending the benefits thereof to the arts of designing, engraving, and etching historical and other prints."

D. CALDWELL, *Clerk of the District of Pennsylvania.*

GENEVA GLASS.

THE subscriber informs his friends and the publick generally that he has on hand a large assortment of

Geneva Glass,

consisting of the following articles, to wit:

10 by 12, 8 by 10, and 7 by 9, Window Glass
Gallon, half gallon, quart and pint bottles
Gallon, half gallon, quart and pint jars,
Pitchers assorted
Quart, pint, half pint and gill tumblers,
Quart, pint, half pint and gill decanters
Goblets, cream jugs, quart and pint mugs and Bowls

All of which he will sell at the lowest Geneva prices, for cash or approved paper.

THOMAS CROMWELL.

Pittsburgh, April 6, 1807. tf.

NEW PATENT STILLS,

On a Cheap and Easy plan,

The greater part of which are composed of Wood, on which account they will come much lower than Copper Stills, and are calculated to single five times a day, with much less fuel and trouble than common stills, as one fire boils both stills.

THE subscribers having purchased the Right of *Allegheny, Beaver*, and *Butler* Counties, inform the public that they have now a set of said stills in operation on the farm of Mr. William Davis, 3 miles below Pittsburgh, where persons wanting to purchase may see them, and convince themselves of their utility;—and as they cannot be long in operation this season, those wanting to purchase will do well to apply early, to

ALEXANDER M'NICKLE, *Pittsburgh,*
HUGH DAVIS, 3 *miles below ditto,*
JAMES SAMPLE, *Beaver County.*

May 11, 1807.

N. B. A generous allowance will be given to persons purchasing for one or more Townships.

PROPOSALS

FOR PUBLISHING BY SUBSCRIPTION,

BY *DAVID M'KEEHAN*, BOOKSELLER,

A JOURNAL

OF THE

VOYAGES & TRAVELS

OF

A CORPS OF DISCOVERY,

Under the command of

CAPTAIN LEWIS AND CAPTAIN CLARKE

Of the Army of the United States,

FROM

THE MOUTH OF THE RIVER MISSOURI THROUGH THE INTERIOR PARTS OF NORTH AMERICA TO THE PACIFIC OCEAN,

During the years 1804, 1805 & 1806.

CONTAINING

An authentic relation of the most interesting transactions during the expedition;—A description of the country, And an account of its inhabitants, soil, climate, curiosities, & vegetable and animal productions.

BY PATRICK GASS,

One of the persons employed in the expedition:

WITH

GEOGRAPHICAL & EXPLANATORY NOTES,

By the Publisher.

TO recommend the correctness of this work, the publisher begs leave to state, that at the different resting places during the expedition, the several journals were brought together, compared, corrected, and the blanks, which had been unavoidably left, filled up; and that, since he became the proprietor, in order to render it more useful and acceptable, he has undertaken and completed the labourious task of arranging and transcribing the whole of it. To this he will add, the following extract from a certificate delivered by Captain Lewis to Mr. Gass, dated St. Louis, 10th Oct. 1806.

"As a tribute justly due to the merits of the "said *Patrick Gass*, I with chearfulness de- "clare, that the ample support, which he gave "me, under every difficulty; the manly firm- "ness, which he evinced on every occasion; "and the fortitude with which he bore the fa- "tigues and painful sufferings incident to that "long voyage, intitles him to my highest con- "fidence and sincere thanks, while it eminently "recommends him to the consideration and "respect of his fellow citizens."

Conditions.

I. This work will be published in one volume duodecimo; and is expected to contain near 300 pages.

II. The price to subscribers will be one dollar, handsomely bound in boards. As the expence, however, of publishing an edition sufficiently large to meet the demands for this work, including the original purchase money, will be very considerable; those who pay in advance, will be intitled to a discount of 12 1-2 per cent.

III. Those who obtain ten subscribers and become responsible for the payment of the subscription money shall receive one copy gratis.

☞ The work will be ready for delivery in two months from this date.

*** Subscriptions will be received at the Store of the publisher, and at the Office of the Pittsburgh Gazette.

Pittsburgh, March 23d, 1807.

Ten Dollars Reward.

DESERTED, on the 13th inst. *JAMES CAMPBELL*, a private soldier in the Regiment of Artillerists of the United States. He is twenty-five years old, five feet ten and an half inches high, has black eyes, dark short hair, and dark complexion, was born in Ireland, by occupation a shoemaker. He was enlisted at this place March 8, 1807. Had on and took with him a white linnen rifle frock, linnen overalls, round hat, and white woolen vest, with some other articles unknown.

Any person who will apprehend said deserter and deliver him to me at this place, or to the commanding officer of any military post or recruiting party in the United States, shall receive the above reward and reasonable charges.

JAMES S. SWEARINGEN,
Lieut. corps Artillerists, com'g.

Fort Fayette, 15th May, 1807.

COPPER WARE HOUSE.

BENJAMIN HARBESON, JUN.

No. 75 Market-street, Philadelphia,

Has usually the following articles

FOR SALE,

COPPER in sheets and bottoms,
Tin in boxes,
Iron Wire assorted,
Brass Kettles in nests,
Pewter assorted,
Block Tin and Lead,

With Copper Wares of various kinds.

All of which he will sell at *moderate prices.*

April 1, 1807. 6t

J. COULTER,

Respectfully informs his friends and the public in general, that he has returned to his former

TAVERN HOUSE,

In the Borough of *Beaver*, Second street,

Sign of the Black Horse.

Those who will favour him with their custom, may be assured that every pains will be taken for their accommodation.

Beaver, May 14, 1807.

Law of Pennsylvania,

PASSED AT THE LAST SESSION.

An Act directing the mode of settling accounts in the Land Office, and to prevent Frauds in obtaining warrants for land.

Sec. 1. *Be it enacted, by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, in General Assembly met, and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same*, That it shall be the duty of the receiver-general of the Land office, on the settlement of any account for monies due on lands, within the purchases made of the Indians, in, and prior to, the year 1768, to ascertain the amount of principal and interest due, at the time of passing this act, upon such accounts; and, upon the aggregate amount so found due, it shall be his duty to charge interest, until the amount of the account is discharged. *Provided*, That any person paying to the said receiver-general the amount of money due from him, or her, on or before the first of March, 1808, or otherwise before the said day complying with the provisions of the act, entitled, "An Act to encourage the patenting lands, and for other purposes;" passed the 4th day of April, Anno Domini, 1805; shall be charged interest only upon the principal sum due, up to the time of such payment, or of executing a mortgage agreeably to the directions of the said act.

And whereas, it is the interest as well as the duty of the Legislature to prevent frauds and impositions, that may arise in taking out new warrants for lands, upon which old warrants have been laid, or which have been acquired by any other office-right; therefore,

Sec. 2. *And be it further enacted, &c.* That, before any warrant issues from the Land office, for any land within the said purchases, the person for whose use, and in whose name, such warrant is applied for, shall declare, upon oath or affirmation, in addition to the usual proof required by the officers of the Land office; to be taken and subscribed before some one of the judges of the court of common pleas, or justice of the peace of the county in which such lands lie, or before the secretary of the land office; that, according to the best knowledge and belief of the deponent, no warrant or other office-right had issued for such land, in the name of such deponent, or of any other person or persons, under whom he claims: And if at any time thereafter it should appear, that the persons deposing as aforesaid, or any of them, shall knowingly have sworn falsely, such person or persons shall suffer all the pains and penalties of perjury.

From the Portland Gazette.

"*And immediately the Cock crew.*"

THERE is no person, however he may be sunk in the depth of wickedness, that is at all times destitute of reflection. There certainly are moments when the most abandoned will feel compunction for their conduct, and if it were possible, wish to hide themselves from the torment of their own consciences. It appears that Peter was awakened to a true sense of his guilt, by the strict fulfilment of one of our Saviour's prophecies concerning him. "*I tell thee Peter, the cock shall not crow this day, before thou shalt deny that thou knowest me.*" Notwithstanding Peter's protestations of everlasting fidelity, yet he soon found the fallacy of his arguments, and the weakness of his faith; for he was tempted by a fond love of life, to deny the heavenly master whom he served. "*And immediately, while he was yet speaking, the cock crew.*" Altho' we have not the crowing of the cock sounding in our ears for every act of wickedness, yet we have an inward monitor which will never fail to reproach us with every breach of duty, and with every act which is not conformable to the unerring line of uprightness. This monitor if duly heeded will be the same to us as the crowing of the cock was to Peter. It will serve to awaken us from the stupifying influence of sin, bring us to sincere repentance for the past, and warn us to be more cautious for time to come. I do not suppose there is any of my readers who have got to such a height of wickedness as to say they are not reminded by their inward monitor of the slightest transgression. When any one grows so hardened in iniquity as not to feel any compunction for repeated acts of wickedness, their case is desperate indeed; and I should think "*it were better for that man, had he never been born.*"

Our hearts ought to bound with gratitude to the giver of every good gift, for having implanted such a principle within us, that we are ourselves able to know when we deviate in the slightest degree from the path of rectitude.—Let us implicitly obey the dictates of conscience, so as to secure to ourselves a sweet calm for the evening of our days. While we make this monitor the guide of our conduct, we may have the fullest confidence that our work will be right, and our reward unperishable: "*For our work is with the Lord, and our recompense is with our God!*"

[*From a Greenock paper.*]

EXTRAORDINARY EVENT.

The following singular and interesting event is described in the Grenoble Journal of the 14th January.

In July last a corpse was found in the mountain of Ramas, in the commune of Valgouffrey, district of Grenoble. The hand was bruised, an old scar was observed on the right shoulder, and one thigh was contracted. The people of the neighbourhood soon began to talk of the affair, and they recollected that one Peter Truc, of the commune of Venose, had about a month before complained of having been robbed of a mule, and intimated his suspicions of James Truc, his youngest son, who was married and resided at Valgouffrey. They said that the father went out in a violent passion on the occasion, and that his two other sons took his part, and implicated their absent brother in the robbery.

Several of the neighbours pretended to remember that James Truc had a scar on his right shoulder, and it was known that his thigh was contracted;—that a report was spread that the skeleton was that of James, who had been murdered by his father and brothers; even some of the relations of the family declared, that they had recognized the body.—James left his father's house sometime before this event, but his father and brothers used to say, that they supposed he had come in the night and taken off the mule.

A short time before the discovery of the body, a quantity of blood had been observed along the road which led to the mountain and the father was met the same night with a sack on his back, when being asked what it contained, he said fresh meat which he had just killed!

It unfortunately happened, that James Truc had absented himself from home at the time of the discovery; his father's family were in consequence, thrown into prison, and James's wife went into mourning for her murdered husband.

On the 29th of September, while the family was in confinement, a letter was received from James by a friend, at Valgouffrey, which stated that he was in good health, but had been obliged to leave his residence. This letter, however, was supposed to be a fabrication, to save the family, and they were brought to trial; a bloody shirt was even produced, which had since been found on the mountain, and every thing seemed so strong against the family, that they were on the eve of condemnation!—While the examination was going on, a man rushed into court in a paroxysm of despair, declared that he was the identical person supposed to have been murdered, and demanded the release of his father and brothers. The magistrates, overcome with surprise, sent for his wife, who flew into the arms of her husband, and every doubt was decided. The father and his two sons were instantly acquitted; but their grief, occasioned by the charge, had afflicted them with a serious illness. The interview was so affecting, that the whole of the spectators burst into tears. Thus a family, which was despised by all the neighbourhood, was suddenly restored to honor; a wife found her husband; a daughter, whose marriage had been broken off, through the accusation, was united to her lover. In short, six persons were restored from misery to happiness by an act of providence. It was soon afterwards proved, that the corpse was that of a traveller who had been overwhelmed by an avalanche.

FOREIGN NEWS.

[*Selected from Liverpool papers to the 29th of March.*]

LIVERPOOL, *March* 27.

Advices of considerable importance were received from the continent the latter part of the present week. The French army it is now distinctly admitted, has retired from the countries which it has for some time occupied, and the Russians have immediately occupied its place. The head quarters of Bonaparte are to be immediately removed to Berlin, as soon as the winter quarters of the grand army have been completely established. If the head quarters are to be transferred till that period, it is probable the removal may not be made for some time.

The Russians do not seem at all disposed to allow them to enjoy the tranquility of which they are so desirous; and they are now less likely than ever to remain inactive, as general Benningsen is said to have received reinforcements to the amount of 75,000 men. Two more French bulletins have been received, containing only an account of some slight skirmishes, in which themselves, as usual, are declared to have been victorious.

LONDON, *March* 23.

The dispatches which government received from Ireland on Saturday last, are stated to be of a very unfavourable nature—the counties in the north are in a state of awful discontent.—Never, indeed, did the situation of that country require a more delicate management, and we must add, the duke of Bedford, who is about to be recalled, is stated to be as generally beloved, as his eager attention to public affairs and his exertions in the cause of Ireland so well merit.

March 24. Four mails arrived from Husum with letters and papers from Hamburgh and Altona to the 12th inst. An article dated Berlin, 6th of March, states, that the French army has gone into cantonments behind the Passarge, with its left wing inclining to Marienwerder and Elbing. It would appear that it had its head quarters at Osterode, on the 1st March, while an article, dated the 9th, from the banks of the Elbe, reports on the authority of letters from Berlin, that the head quarters were at Thorn upon the Vistula. The Russians, however, will not allow the French that repose which the bulletins have assured us they so much want. They have again beat up their quarters. On the night of the 24th a Russian division arrived at Peterswalde, on the side of Gattstadt. The French general Belair marched with a division against them, and, on the morning of the 25th, an action took place between them, in which the Russians are said to have been defeated, with the loss of 400 prisoners and many officers. On the same day, another Russian division advanced to Braunsberg the very point of the French cantonments, but it is stated to have been driven out of the town, across the Passarge, with a considerable loss. An action took place between the garrison of Danzic and a French division, the result of which has been also represented favourably to the French.—From this it would appear that there was a general movement of the Russians on that day. That the result was favourable to the French, we have not a right to presume because they say so. The French never acknowleged a defeat. We have stated that Bonaparte was endeavoring to bring about a peace with Prussia and Russia. This statement is corroborated by the accounts in these papers; but we are happy to find that he has failed. The Austrian general Vincent was on the 25th of February, still at Bonaparte's head quarters; but Austria was making great military preparation. Her army is said to be forty thousand men stronger than before last war. These papers also contain the Turnish declaration of war against Russia. The fortress of Amantea, in Calabria, has surrendered to the French. The garrison, consisting of English and Neapolitans, are gone to Sicily.

March 25.—We have received Dutch papers to the 23d instant.

We are sorry to learn by these papers the loss of the Blanche frigate, near Brest, on the night of the 4th inst.—The captain, Sir Thomas Laurie, with the whole of the officers and crew, except about 30 of the latter, were fortunately saved.

The Vienna letters in the Berlin papers speak of the Porte having declared war against England.—It is said that this determination was taken, in consequence of a threat of admiral Louis to bombard Constantinople, in case the porte did not immediately consent to the renewal of the treaties with Russia and England, and to dismiss the French Minister and his suite. After a Divan had been held, it was resolved to seize on the person of the English Ambassador and of all English subjects. Mr. Arbuthnot, however, had previously made his escape to the English frigate (the Endymion) which brought the summons.

Two messengers from the Continent arrived yesterday, one of whom is a servant of Mr Garlick, at Copenhagen. There was a report in that city before he came away, that General Benningsen, having been joined by the reinforcements under General Van Essen, had followed the French and again brought them to action, in which he had obtained a decisive victory.—This report, we believe, relates to military movements of a secondary consideration.

The other menssenger came from Vienna, and is said to be the bearer of very satisfactory intelligence respecting the line of conduct by which the Emperor of Austria means to regulate himself in future—A report of his having declared war against France, is, we believe, premature.

March 27.—A Husum mail arrived yesterday with letters and papers from Hamburg and and Altona, to the 19th inst.

The head quarters of the French army were about to be transferred to Berlin, and Bonaparte was expected in that city at the end of last week.

General Blucher, who has been exchanged for General Victor, was about to set off to take a command in the Prussian army.

The Prussian insurgents, on the right bank of the Oder, are become so formidable, that the communication between Stettin and Thorn is almost entirely cut off.

Several corps of French, worn down by famine and fatigue, among the rest a considerable part of Oudinot's division, are reported to have laid down their arms.

Gen. Benningsen, subsequent to the battle of Eylau, received a reinforcement of sixty thousand regulars, and thirty *Pulks* of Cossacks, of five hundred men each. On that memorable occasion the Russian army according to the official statement, was only seventy thousand strong. The French were calculated at one hundred thousand at least.

The Mail due on Sunday, arrived yesterday evening, and brought intelligence of great importance. Reinforced and supplied with every necessary, the Russians are again assuming the offensive, and advancing against the *invincible* Bonaparte—who no longer finding his season of repose on the Vistula, is falling back to Berlin. Though his head quarters were stated to be at Osterode on the 8th, he is said to have been seen on that day at Thorn. The foreign ambassadors—the whole tribe of envoys and ministers from the subject princes and Allies of France, have been ordered to follow Talleyrand to Berlin. It is said even, in private letters, that the Russians have pushed their advanced posts to Warsaw, and that the French have sustained another defeat near Thorn. Want and disaffection are also operating in support of the Russians, and a whole division of grenadiers said to belong to Oudinot's is stated to have gone over to the Russians. They had been peremptorily ordered by Bonaparte to make an attack when they had not had any sustenance for 36 hours.

The action of Braunsberg, on the 25th was followed by others most obstinately contested—the town was often taken and retaken—it was at last burnt—it covered the left wing of French and prevented it from being turned. These actions are said to have taken place on the 27th 28th and 29th. On one of those days they cut to pieces a whole division of the French cavalry of 4000 men.

Magdeburgh is to be immediately supplied with provisions and necessaries for a long siege—Does this look like Bonaparte's being at Petersburgh by May-day? In the rear too of the French positions, insurrection is gaining strength and confidence daily. The communication between Stettin and Thorn is almost entirely cut off.

When tyrants meet with a reverse of fortune suspicion always haunts them. The invincible Napoleon imputing his want of success to his officers, is said to have accused several of them of treason. His former favorite Duroc is reported to have incurred his displeasure, and to have been sent back to France under an escort of gens d'armes.

It is imagined in the best informed naval circles, that the French squadron, of three sail of the line and a frigate, full of troops, which escaped a few nights since out of the outer roads of Brest, are gone to the East Indies.

March 27.—Two Gottenburgh mails arrived this morninig, and two brigs from Husum.—They have brought great and most favorable intelligence.

FRESH VICTORIES OVER THE FRENCH.

ALTONA, *March* 20.

[*Extract of a private letter.*]

"The advices that have been received here since my last from the combined Russian and Prussian armies, are of the most gratifying nature. The French if things go as they have begun, will have no further occasion to issue their bulletins, to impose on the credulous part of the public, as they will be obliged to retreat much quicker than they came.

"On the 1st inst. gen. Benningsen's headquarters were at Heilsperg, the chief town of Ermeland, in east Prussia, situated on the river Alle, where he had received the insignia of the order of St. Andrew, as a token of the great satisfaction that his sovereign feels of his services, and this mark of distinction was accompanied with an addition to his salary of 12,000 roubles. He had broken up from Koningsberg already on the 24th ult.—The Prussians under general Lostoco were on his right wing. General Lostoco's head-quarters were at Peterswald. On the 26th ult. the French gained an advantage over the Russians, and occupied the town of Braunsburg on the Baltic, from whence they dislodged the Russians; but the latter returned the attack on the 27th ult. when both parties became alternately masters of the place, and alternately lost it again. Those conflicts were most bloody; and the lion-like courage and perseverance of the Russians, after daily battles with the enemy from the 26th ult. to the 8th inst. maintained the field of Braunsburg, which was seen in flames on the 8th inst.—In this place and near Heilsperg, the French left near fifteen thousand dead on the field. Near the latter place the French general Lefebvre is said to have been taken prisoner with 600 men. Napoleon's head-quarters were expected at Thorn on the 9th inst. and though the French had a considerable force, consisting of their own troops, and the German and Polish troops at Elbing, yet, by the latest accounts, they have been driven back, and general Benningsen kept continually advancing. The Russians are about to receive two great reinforcemenis, each of 80,000 men, one of which will be under the command of the grand duke Constantine. A private letter from Berlin of the 14th instant says, that Talleyrand, besides a great number of the diplomatic corps, returned thither via Breslaw, in Silesia, thinking the other no longer safe. Bonaparte was daily expected."

A letter from Thorn says the French lost 13,000 men, five generals, 47 pieces, of cannon, and 15 eagles.

An article from Berlin, however, of the 15th, in the Hamburg papers, mentions nothing of any battles, and says the French head-quarters and Bonaparte, were still at Osterode on the 8th.

CHARLESTON, *April* 29.

Captain Fisher, arrived at Nassau, left Antigua on the 28th ult. where a vessel had arrived from Barbadoes, the captain of which reported, that a French squadron, consisting of 6 sail of the line and several transports, being to windward—they were seen by one of the British frigates, which they chased into Barbadoes. Admiral Cochrane, was cruizing off Martinique with 5 sail of the line and several frigates, in hopes of intercepting the enemy.

PHILADELPHIA, *May* 13.

THE DRIVER.

[*From the New-York Gazette.*]

May 12.—Mr. Goodwin, who arrived here in the sloop Semiramis, in 6 days from Charleston, politely handed us a paper of the 4th, from which we copy the following interesting article:

Charleston, May 4.

The public have already been informed, that the British sloop of war Driver, a vessel interdicted by the President from ever entering our harbours, anchored on Thursday last abreast of Fort Johnston. Two United States officers of that fort, waited upon the Governor, on Friday, to consult with him on measures necessary to be taken to expel her from the port; his excellency was not at home. On Saturday the commandant of Fort Johnston addressed a letter to the commanding officer of the said vessel, of which the following is a copy:—

Fort Johnston, Harbour of Charleston, 4 P. M. of May 2.

SIR,

The President of the United States of America, having, by proclamation, bearing date 3d May, 1806, for ever interdicted his Britannic majesty's sloop of war Driver, from entering any port or harbour of the United States; and the said vessel having entered this port, in contempt of the said proclamation, my duty compels me to demand that the Driver sloop of war do depart from this harbour within 24 hours from the date hereof.

Need I add, sir, how repugnant it would be to my feelings, should any blood be spilt, which must inevitably be the case, if this communication be not complied with.

Lieut. Wyndham, of the artillery, is charged with the delivery of this; he will receive your reply.

I am sir, &c.

MICHAEL KALTIESEN,
Captain Commanding.

To the Commanding Officer of his Britannic Majesty's Sloop Driver.

We understand by Mr. Parke, who arrived here in the Semiramis, that Captain Love, of the Driver, on being told that the proclamation of the President dated May 3, 1806, for ever interdicting that vessel from entering a port of the United States, replied, that, that proclamation would have disgraced the pen of the most petty tyrants of the states of Barbary—that he *was not* in absolute want of any supplies, but that his water was rather stale, and he would not leave the harbour till he had provided his ship with fresh water, and such other articles as he supposed he might stand in need of—that when he had so done, he should have no objection to proceed to sea as soon as the pilot was ready to take him out. Thus much we state on the authority of Mr. Parke.

Several other letters passed between Fort Johnston and Capt. Love, the contents of which were not known.

Dispatches on this subject have been forwarded to President Jefferson, by Lieut. Wyndham, who leaves town this morning for Monticello.

There was a great bustle in Charleston—some wished to have the guns mounted, and sink the sloop of war immediately; but others, more considerate, opposed it. Officers were placed at the wharves of the city to prevent supplies being sent to the Driver.

Captain Love was not on board the Driver when she was off New-York—he was sent out from England, and Simpson, the former commander of the Driver, was ordered home to attend the trial of Capt. Whitby.

The Wasp, we understand, is now lying in Hampton Roads, waiting for Mr. Purviance; and Mr. Purviance is at Alexandria, waiting for dispatches from the government to our ministers at London.

We understand, that Gen. Wilkinson, has been summoned by the government to attend the trial of Col. Burr. It is not believed, however, that he will be able to repair to Richmond in time. Commodore Truxton leaves town on Thursday, for Richmond. Col. Burr started on Friday,

---

Captain Smith arrived at Charleston from Rotterdam, whence he sailed March 23, but unfortunately brought no papers. He mentions as the report of the day, that Bonaparte was retreating.

Amidst the details of battle we are informed of the future destiny of the Louvre. The Emperor has declared to consecrate it entirely to the service of literature. The French say that in a tower of this edifice, Charles V. established the first public library in France, if not in all Europe. That upon the death of Charles it contained about 900 volumes, which Henry VI. of England, violated. That Henry IV. again appropriated it for valuable collections in the arts. But, say the French, other times, other cases. It is now to be the place of the

Imperial Library, and which already contains 300,000 printed volumes, 70,000 manuscripts, 20,000 engravings, 40,000 bronze medals, and 30,000 medals in gold. Napoleon has assigned this library for the Louvre, which first received its gift from Charles V. the wise and eloquent, five hundred years from the present time. Filled with the great designs which employs Henry IV. he wishes to collect, as he did, under his own eyes, and within the inclosures of his own palace, all the monuments of the sciences and of the arts, obtained by his arms, perfected and arranged under his government. The museum of Paintings will still occupy the Great Gallery, and a new structure will be added to the palace for the statues.—The other collections will be accommodated, so that these immense treasures of the Louvre, secured by guards, might never be endangered in the night by being in the palaces inhabited by men. *Salem Reg.*

MASSACHUSETTS.

Newburyport, May 5.—On Thursday we had some smart showers, accompanied with thunder and hail. A barn belonging to Elisha Doane, Esq. of Cohasset, with some young cattle in it, was burnt with lightening; and nearly 400 panes of glass were broken by the hail on the seat of Jonathan Hunnewell, Esq. Newton. The lightening struck the dwelling-house of Mr. Moses Lancaster, in Bradford, shattered the front of the house in pieces, and very much injured the furniture. A girl about 18 years old was stunned by the shock, but recovered.

Extract of a letter from Lincolnville, Maine, dated April 15.

"A severe shock of an earthquake, attended with a violent wind, was felt here on the 10th inst. The consequence of which was the loss of Gen. Ulmer's milldam, part of his mill, about 100,000 feet of boards and plank, together with the handsome bridge at Duck-Trap all of which by the violence of a north-west wind were carried out to sea. The loss to Gen. Ulmer and the town is considerable."

VIRGINIA.

Richmond, May 2.—On Wednesday last, we experienced the severest storm of hail within the memory of the oldest inhabitant. It commenced immediately after Meridian, the wind increased to a gale at south westerly;—many of the stones were as large as Pigeon eggs. The damage it occasioned was chiefly confined to the windows, scarcely a house escaping without the loss of many panes of glass, and one had not less than 40 panes broke. Some Lambs in the neighbourhood we understand were killed. At sun set the gale increased to a hurricane, accompanied with heavy rain and thunder and lightning, which continued for several hours. Two houses were struck with the lightning, one on Shockoe hill, and the other next to the bridge in the occupancy of Messrs. Darmsdatt, Foster and Satchell, which last was set on fire: but owing to the indefatigable exertions of the citizens, it was extinguished. These endeavours demand the most grateful applause of the public at large, as the inhabitants turned out at the most inclement season ever witnessed in this city.—We learn also several boats in the bason were swamped, and a great deal of flour and Tobacco injured.

Thursday morning about 4 o'clock a very severe shock of the earth was sensibly felt in this city and neighbourhood, but to what extent we have not heard. The framed houses were so violently shaken as to give considerable alarm to all within, we know not of any damage being done—Combining this circumstance with the uncommon tempestuous weather of the preceding day may afford the Philosopher an opportunity to form at least an entertaining hypothesis from the events.

The Pittsburgh Gazette.

TUESDAY, May 26, 1807.

A letter from Col. Abner Lord, owner of the ship John Atkinson, (and which in our last was stated to have been stranded whilst passing the Falls of Ohio,) gives us the pleasing information, that she received but little injury, and sailed from below the Falls on the 3d inst.—Col. Lord also mentions, that the ship Thomas Penrose, and two gun boats, sailed from the same place on the 5th inst. and that Major Kirkpatrick's brig, from this place, crossed the Falls and sailed on the 6th for New-Orleans.

We are sorry to learn that the ship Tuscarawa, owned by Mr. Jones, and the ship Rufus King, owned by Mr. Gilman, were not successful in their attempt to pass the Falls, but were lying on the rocks—We, however, hope that the late and very extraordinary fresh in the river, will carry them over in safety.

From the National Intelligencer.

[We received the following letter by yesterday's mail, from New-Orleans.]

FOR THE PUBLIC.

MR. SMITH—I pronounce a letter imputed to general John Adair, and said to be addressed to the Kentucky delegation in congress, to be a vile fabrication—and I am able to prove by the testimony of Ralston and Floyd, two of Burr's associates, that general Adair left Nashville with Burr's knowledge and direction, and visited this city for the express purpose of co-operation with the said Burr.

JAMES WILKINSON.

New-Orleans, April 3, 1807.

N. B. The substance of this letter was noticed in your paper sometime since. J. W.

By applying to official doccuments we find—That in a period of 20 years, the population of this country has increased from 2,650,000 to 5,456,000.

That the dwelling houses have in the same period increased from 650,000 to 1,225,000.

That the improved lands have risen from 21,500 to 39,400.

That the average price per acre had risen from 2 to 6 dollars.

That the number of horses had increased from 600,000 to 1,200,000.

That the tonnage of merchant vessels had increased from 250,000 to 1,207,000.

That the imports had risen from 11 to 80 millions of dollars.

That the exports of domestic productions had increased from nine to forty-nine millions.

And the exports of foreign goods from 1 to 36 millions.

That the national revenue had encreased in a period of twelve years from 8 to 18 millions of dollars—while the expenditures, making an allowance for the extinguishment of the principal of the debt, have been nearly stationary.

That the specie in circulation has risen in a period of twenty years from ten to twenty millions. *(Nat. Intel.*

On Wednesday, the 29th ult. was experienced at Fredericktown, (Maryland) a very heavy storm, accompanied by severe thunder and lightning. During this dreadful conflict of the elements, a quantity of hail fell—the largest ever seen by some old inhabitants. We have not heard of any material damage. The hail falling in nearly a perpendicular direction, the windows have not sustained as much injury as as might have been expected.

The annual Spanish ship, from Manilla to Amoy, has been captured by the British frigate Phaeton, capt. Wood. The prize is valued on a moderate computation at 250,000l. sterling.

The following letter was written by Stephen Arnold to his friends in Rhode-Island, on receiving his sentence of confinement in the state-prison for life. It will be recollecied that Arnold, (a schoolmaster,) was sentenced to death for whipping a child in such a manner that she died two or three years since; but the sentence was commuted by the governor of New-York.

Hon. Parents, affectionate Sisters and Brothers,

"After informing you that my wife and I are as well as usual, I have to inform you that yesterday being the last day my life was suspended to, the sheriff came into the goal, and shewed me the act which passed both houses and council of revision on Saturday last, and became a law of this state, viz. That I am to go to the state prison for life, to hard labour, and the sheriff is to take me there, betwixt the passing of this act and the 1st May, 1807.

"I shall endeavor to conduct myself as well as I can, and submit to my fate with what resignation and fortitude I can muster, and I feel very thankful to the Lord and the people, that my sentence is thus mitigated, and (knowing I never intended any such thing) I hope it will, in the Lord's own time, be mitigated again; but I think it best not to make any application to the legislature, till I have been sometime an example to those who are not masters of their anger."

FROM A LONDON PAPER—MARCH 9.

VICISSITUDES OF LIFE.

DIED, in St. Bartholomew's Hospital, in the most abject state of poverty and distress, in the 45th year of his age, JOHN COGHLAN, Esq. sometime a captain in his majesty's 89th regment of foot.—Amidst the crash of states, and downfall of empires, it may not be unprofitable to the younger part of our readers to turn aside from the awful events of the passing day, to contemplate, for a moment the melancholy vicissitudes of private individual life. This unhappy man in the dawn of his days, had the brightest prospects.—His father, a London merchant, though possessing great wealth, destined this, his eldest son, for the navy, and committed him to the care of his friend, the celebrated Capt. Cooke, with whom he made a voyage round the world as a midshipman. Not liking the sea, he turned his thoughts successively to the bar and to the church, and at last entered into the army. He served several campaigns in America, was at the storming of Fort Clinton, and in several other actions, where he behaved very gallantly. At New-York he married the beautiful and all-accomplished Miss MONCRIEFF, so celebrated afterwards in the annals of gallantry as Mrs. COGHLAN. From this unfortunate connexion, formed without caution, and without prudence, may be dated his misfortunes. The lady soon chose another protector. After the peace of 1783, he obtained his majesty's permission, under the sign manual, to serve in the Russian army: but his domestic dissappointment preyed upon his mind, and he became dissipated and unstable, and served one campaign only with the Russians.—Having made the tour of Europe, he returned to England, and entered with avidity into every fashionable vice and folly of the day, His extravagance, and attachment to the fair sex, gradually involved him in poverty and ruin; and rendered him in the end, after various and uncommon changes of fortune and situation, the broken down object of a charitable institution. Highly favored by nature, he possessed great powers of body and mind; he was social and convivial, could at will "set the table in a roar," and was accounted, one of the handsomest men of his time. In his happier days, lawyers and medical men had a great deal of his money; nor was his purse ever shut up to the claims of a brother officer, or the wants of the unfortunate. He was respectably connected both in England and Wales; yet the humanity of the officers of the hospital retained the body a full fortnight in the *dead-house*, in the vain hope that some relation might come forward to pay the last sad duties to the dead.

On the bare earth exposed he lies,
With not a friend to close his eyes!

The charity of a stranger furnished a covering for his remans, which were deposited on Thursday last, in the burying ground of the Hospital.

The people who inhabit the wild regions of Russia are for the most part of Sclayonic blood, and on the Asiatic origin; their progenitors were known by the name of Sarmations. Long disunited among themselves, and in a state of barbarism, they were reduced in the thirteenth century to vassalage under the Tartars.—From this condition they were rescued, in the fifteenth century, by their Czar, Joar Basilowitz, who with his grand son, of the same name (men of vigor and talents, though rude and ferocious) extended the Russian dominion, and made the nation known throughout Europe—Succeeding sovereigns, among whom Peter I. and Catherine II. were pre-eminent, not only enlarged their territories, but promoted civilization and improvement of every kind; and at length raised the Russian empire to the dignity of a first rate European power.

The Russian national character appears to be remarked with sedateness and tranquility, mixed with liveliness and sociality. They are hospitable and good tempered among one another, capable of strong attachments, sagacious and patient of hardships. The servitude in which the lower classes live, and the despotic rule exercised over the highest, have made them supple, cunning and crouching.—Manly elevation of soul with steady principle are rarely met with among them.—The ancient nobility have vast estates, which they reckon by the number of vassals with which they are stocked; and they live in a kind of rude magnificence, shunning the court and public employments.

The Russian peasantry are remarkable for their readiness in acquiring the common arts of life, several of which they exercise for domestic purposes. In the higher departments of intellect, nothing masterly or original has appeared among them, which may perhaps be owing to their recent civilization.

Their implicit obedience, joined with natural robustness of constitution and habit of endurance, renders them excellent soldiers in the modern practice of war, where mechanical discipline is more requisite than enthusiastic ardor. They shrink at no danger or fatigue, and are only to be conquered by extermination.

NOTICE.

ALL those persons who have left Rifle or other Guns with the subscriber to repair, are hereby required to call and pay the expence of the said repairs, and take the Guns away in three months from this date, otherwise they will be sold for the repairs.

HENRY WOLF.

Pittsburgh, May 22, 1807.

LOST,

ON Tuesday last, off a boat, a few miles below Brownsville, on the Monongahela, the BED of a CHAISE. Whoever finds it and will forward it to the Fountain Inn, in Pittsburgh, shall receive TEN DOLLARS REWARD.

May 21, 1807.

Taken up, adrift in the Monongahela river, on the 19th instant, *Four Barrels of Flour, Four Barrels of Whiskey*, and sundry parts of *Mill works*.—The owner may have them again by proving property and paying charges.

JOHN WALKER.

Elizabeth-Town, }
May 20, 1807. }

☞ A meeting of the enrolled *Citizens of the 141st Regiment will be held at* ROBERT SPENCER'S *TO-MORROW EVENING, at 7 o'clock. The object of which is to adopt measures respecting the approaching Election of Militia Officers.*

Pittsburgh, May 26, 1807.

Apprentices Wanted.

Three or Four Apprentices are wanted to the Red Earthen and Stone Ware Business. They will be taught the English shapes, and to work on the English laths. For further particulars enquire of WILLIAM EICHBAUM, Indian Queen, Pittsburgh. May 22, 1807.

TO THE INDEPENDENT ELECTORS OF ALLEGHENY COUNTY.

FELLOW CITIZENS,

I return you my sincere thanks for your repeated suffrages, and being again encouraged by a number of my friends, I take the liberty of soliciting your votes and interest for the Office of SHERIFF at the ensuing Election. Should you continue to think me worthy of the favour, it will be gratefully acknowledged by your friend and humble servant,

THOMAS JONES.

May 14, 1807.

For Sale at this Office, neatly printed,

Justices Blanks,

Of the latest and best forms, viz.

SUBPOENAS FOR WITNESSES, WARRANTS, SUMMONSES, EXECUTIONS, &c.

By yesterday's Mail.

PHILADELPHIA, *May 16.*

Arrived this morning, the ship Missouri, capt. Kennedy, in 40 days from Rochelle. A passenger in the Missouri informs, that it was currently reported at that place, that a decisive engagement between the Russians and French had taken place, in which the victory was obtained by Bonaparte. The report added, that the Russian commander in chief had fallen into the hands of the French. We presume that this rumour, like the others with which the public have been deceived, has reference to events anterior to the 2d March.

By the ship Brutus, arrived yesterday, from Londonderry, Irish papers to the 6th April are received. A few articles of their contents are given in this day's Gazette. The following more recent advices, were received at New-York, by the Alonzo, from Bordeaux. By these it appears, that the hostile armies remain in their respective quarters, without any immediate prospect of a general engagement.

General Benningsen, of the Russian army, according to the last accounts of him, was sick at Koningsberg.

Capt. Strange, of the brig Fair America, 60 days from Alicant, arrived at New-York informs, that Bonaparte had demanded of the King of Spain, 30,000 troops, a part of which number actually marched from Alicant for Madrid, while our informant was there—and capt. Strange was informed by the American consul, that the 30,000 men thus demanded had assembled at Madrid, and that they left that place on the 8th of March for France.

Capt. Gray, who arrived at New-York on Thursday last, in 14 days from Havanna, informs, that just before he sailed the British man of war Elephant, of 74 guns, while chasing an American pilot boat schooner, from La Vera Cruz, ran aground about 10 miles to the leeward of Havanna, where she lay 5 hours, and was obliged to throw most of her guns overboard before she got off, and sailed from the coast next day, supposed for Jamaica, to repair. The Spaniards had made preparations to attack the Elephant while aground. The pilot boat got safe into Havanna.

The Cotton Factory at Paterson, New-Jersey was destroyed by fire on the night of the 13th inst. including all the machienery and a quantity of manufactured cotton. The loss is estimated at upwards of 20,000 dollars.

An embargo was to be laid at Jamaica, on the 24th of April, on all neutrals, to continue until the 16th of May, on account of the sailing of the homeward bound fleets.

LATEST FROM FRANCE.

NEW-YORK, *May 11.*

The brig Alonso, which arrived at this port yesterday, left Bordeaux on the 4th April, and the river on the 8th. It was currently reported that she brought Paris papers containing Bulletins from the grand army to the 73d, and that they announced the complete overthrow of the Russians under gen. Benningsen, who was represented to be a prisoner. We do not learn, however, that her Paris papers are later than the 30th of March. A file of these is in the possession of the editor. It furnishes us with two additional Bulletins (the 65th and 66th) and these are the only articles of sufficient interest to be worth translating.

JOHN CARR,

Cabinet, Chair Maker & Turner,

LATELY FROM PHILADELPHIA,

RESPECTFLLY informs his friends and the Public in general, that he has removed to the three story frame House, next door to the corner of Front in Market Street, in the Borough of Pittsburgh, where he continues to carry on the Cabinet and Chair Making in all its various branches. Orders of every description will be thankfully received and duly attended to.

J. CARR, takes the liberty of informing them that he intends pursuing his business extensively, and has procured excellent journeymen from Philadelphia, as well as a good supply of stuff. He has now on hand a handsome assortment of Furniture, which he will WARRANT, and is determined to sell at the most reduced prices. He returns his sincere thanks for their past favours and hopes by his experience and attention to his business to merit a continuance of them.

Merchants and others descending the river, can be supplied at the shortest notice, for cash or the usual credit.

N. B. Country produce at market price taken in exchange for furniture.

☞ Two Journeymen Cabinet Makers will meet with good encouragement.—Apply as above.

Pittsburgh, September 5, 1805.

JOSEPH HARBESON,

At the sign of the STILL, *in Market Street, between Second & Third Sreets, just from Philadelphia, has commenced the*

Copper and Tin Manufactures,

in Pittsburgh, and has now for Sale, and shall continue to keep a supply of all sizes of Stills demanded.

STILLS of every size and description,
Copper Boilers for Brewers,
Hatters' Kettles,
Soap Boilers' ditto,
Tea Kettles,
Brass and copper Wash Kettles, and every other article in the Copper line.
A handsome assortment of Tin Ware.

It being his intention to pursue the business extensively, he hopes for the patronage of the Public, and any orders left shall be punctually fulfilled, and at the most reasonable prices.

Pittsburgh, May 20, 1805.

N. B. Merchantable Whiskey at Market Price, taken in part pay for Stills.

A few Barrels good Whiskey, for Sale

One new *Brewing Copper*, ready made containing near 700 gallons.

☞ TIN by the box, for Sale.

He intends keeping on hand from 50 to 100 Stills, assorted. Any person living at a distance will not meet with a disappointment by sending here for Stills.

I WILL sell a TAN YARD in complete order, having a Bark Mill, Currying Shop and abundance of water at all seasons in the yard, Pools and Vats have been sunk, and all the buildings erected within the last eighteen months, the Dwelling House, is a Frame, two story high, extending 25 feet in front and 32 feet deep, with Cellars under the whole, in the house are four fire places. All the buildings and Vats, are inclosed by a new pale fence—This property is situate in the main street of St. CLAIRS VILLE, the County town of Bellmont County, State of Ohio. Through this town the Great National Road from the City of Washington, to the Seats of Government of the States of Ohio, Kentucky, Tennessee, and the several Territories passes. This property is worthy the attention of any Tanner and Currier, desirious to establish himself in a rich and populus county and in a public situation.—Terms of Sale may be made known by applying to JOHN PATTERSON, Esq. St. Clairs Ville, or to the owner at Washington, Pennsylvania.

JOHN SIMONSON.

FOR SALE—Also several quarter and half sections of Land in the counties of Jefferson and Bellmont, State of Ohio—I will dispose of a number of Tracts of donation lands in the counties of Beaver, Mercer, and Crawford, or give improving leases to those desirous of settling as tenants—Some of these Lands are already settled and improved—Also a Farm in the the county of Washington, which I will sell or lease.

JOHN SIMONSON.

February 12, 180[illegible]. tf.

LAND FOR SALE.

THE LANDS on Chartiers creek, the property of General Hand, deceased, will Sold by his Administrators. Their excel[illegible] quality, and their vicinity to Pittsburgh r[illegible] render them an advantageous purchase. [illegible]ply to CHARLES SMITH, Esq. in Lancaster, [illegible]e subscriber in Pittsburgh.

[illegible]ee ALEXANDER ADDISON.

[illegible]burgh, 15th September, 1806. tf.

Land for Sale.

ABOUT 170 acres, on which there are 60 acres cleared and under good fence, whereon Archibald Hamilton lived, in the forks of Monongahela and Allegheny rivers, about eight miles from Pittsburgh—it joins 'Squire Alexander's, and is of the first quality.

A Tract of Land on the Nine-mile Run, about six miles from Pittsburgh, in the forks of the same rivers, on which Abdiel M'Clure formerly lived (and now William Pollock lives) including the mill—an excellent tract of land.

A Tract of Land on the waters of Racoon creek, adjoining Samuel Scott's, and near Bavington's mill, the property of the Rev. Dr. Andrews, of Philadelphia, on which the widow Andrews lately lived. It contains about 130 acres, has a considerable proportion of cleared and cultivated land, and is of an excellent quality.

A Tract of Land, about 260 acres, on which James Dryden lives, on the waters of Chartiers creek, between the Redstone and Devore ferry road, within about four miles from the town of Washington—about 60 acres cleared, and a good orchard.

Several Farms, from 150 to 400 acres, on the head waters of Racoon and Miller's Run, formerly the property of General Washington, and of an excellent quality.

For further information apply to the subscriber in Pittsburgh.

ALEXANDER ADDISON.

Jan. 21, 1807.

ISAAC WICKERSHAM,

Lately from Philadelphia.

INFORMS his friends and the public in general, that he has commenced the WIRE-WORKING Business in all its different branches, in the house of *Benjamin Herr*, in Market Street, corner of the Diamond, opposite the sign of the Bear, where he makes,

ROWLING SCREENS, both single and double, for cleaning of Wheat and Flaxseed.
Screens and all kinds of Riddles for Dutch Fans
Shutting and standing Screens for mills.
Reying-seives, for cleaning Wheat, Rye, Oats, Flax-seed, and Clover-seed.
Indian meal Sifters.
Screens and Riddles, for bricklayers and plaisterers.
Paper moulds, and Rag Tables
All kinds of wire work for cellar windows, spring-houses, safes, and sky-lights.
Fenders for fire places, bird-cages, rat-traps, &c. &c.

All of which are done in the neatest manner, and will be sold at the Philadelphia prices.

N. B. Orders from the country duly attended to.

Pittsburgh, Nov. 1806

LOOKING GLASSES.

A QUANTITY OF THE BEST

Imported Looking Glasses,

For Sale (for Cash only) by

WILLIAM EICHBAUM,
Front Street.

Pittsburgh, Jan. 27th, 1807.

N. B. Clock and Picture Glasses of any dimension, by the above. tf.

FOR SALE,

Land on the Franklin Road,

Within 6 or 7 miles of Pittsburgh.

I will sell nine small surveys, containing from 70 to 150 acres in each tract, within 6 or 7 miles of Pittsburgh, on the Franklin road. For terms apply to Henry Haslet, Esq. who is fully authorised to sell and convey, or to

JOHN WILKINS, Jr.

Pittsburgh, July 12, 1805.

Whiskey, Peach Brandy, Flour, Oats, Corn, and Hay, will be taken in exchange for SALT. Apply to,

ROBERT SPENCER.

Pittsburgh, March 4, 1807. 3m.

FOR SALE,

A Tract of Donation Land,

CONSISTING of 200 acres, No. 209, in the First District. The Land is of a good quality. It will be sold low for cash and an indisputable title given. For terms apply to *JEREMIAH BARKER*, Esq. or *JAMES MOUNTAIN*, Attorney at Law, Pittsburgh.

September 22, 1086. tf.

NEW QUEENSWARE

AND

GLASS WAREHOUSE.

THE subscriber has imported by the late arrivals, and is now opening at his Warehouse, No. 224, Market street, BALTIMORE, a choice and extensive assortment of *QUEENSWARE* and *GLASS*, which he is determined to sell at the Philadelphia prices. Having made arrangements with the most respectable factories in England, he will be always supplied with the best ware and newest fancy patterns, and flatters himself, that as carriage is much lower from Baltimore than Philadelphia, it will be an inducement to the western merchants to give him their orders, which will be attended to with the greatest punctuality.

THOMAS STEWART.

Baltimore, No. 224, Market Street, }
February 1st. 1807. }

Land for Sale.

A VALUABLE Farm containing two hundred acres, on the waters of Girty's Run, six miles from Pittsburgh. On this tract there is a good two story square log House, and upwards of thirty acres of clear land, part of which is in good grass, together with good stabling.—The whole of the improvements are new and in good order, and the land of the first quality.

Also, one hundred and forty eight acres on the waters of Pine Creek, twelve miles from Pittsburgh. On this farm there is fifteen acres of clear land, part in grass, together with a good cabin and stable. This land is of a good quality.

Also, two hundred acres on the waters of Conequenessing creek, in Butler county, six miles from Butler Town. On this farm there is a small improvement. This land is of the first quality. For terms apply to PHILIP MOWRY, in Pittsburgh.

August 25, 1806. tf.

FOR SALE,

A Donation Tract of Land situate in Butler county in the First Donation District, and numbered 203—containing 200 acres. The terms of sale will be made known by applying to H. HASLET.

Pittsburgh, 17th Nov. 1806.

Lands for Sale.

TWO Tracts of Land laying on Racoon creek, near White's mill, Washington county, Pennsylvania, one containing 393 acres, the other 295 acres. These lands for situation and fertility, are exceeded by none in that part of the country, having been taken up at an early period. On one of which tracts there is a very natural and desirable mill scite,—on both excellent Sugar camps, and on each a tenement cleared sufficient for the support of a small family. The title indisputable. Any person inclining to purchase will please to call on Mr. SAMUEL MERCHANT, adjoining one of the tracts, who will shew them, and for terms to

THOMAS CROMWELL.

Pittsburgh, Dec. 1, 1806. tf.

N. B. If these lands are not sold previous to the sugar season, the sugar camps on each will be let on reasonable terms. *T. C.*

FOR SALE.

A valuable Tract of Land containing 153 acres, situate in Pitt township, Allegheny county, adjoining lands of David Irwin, John Diller, and James Millegan. This tract is first rate land, and has about 60 acres cleared and under good fence, a good house and barn erected thereon, and a bearing apple and peach orchard. For terms apply to *Dunning M'Nair*, Esq. or to H. HASLET.

Pittsburgh, Nov. 17, 1806.

PHILIP MOWRY,

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the public in general, that he has removed to Pittsburgh, and that he carries on all manner of

Blacksmith Work,

in the *Stone Building* at the south corner of the Diamond, where those who please to call may be supplied with the best work on the shortest notice, and upon the best terms; and from his attention to business he hopes to receive encouragement from a generous public.

Pittsburgh, December 15, 1806.

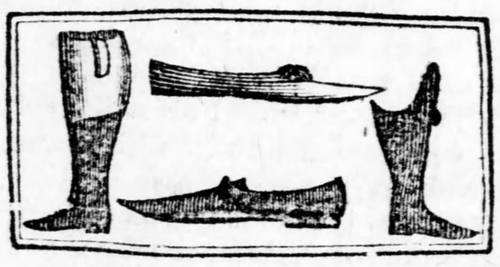
☞ Merchants ascending or descending the rivers may be supplied with the best warranted Axes, Hoes, or any other kind of work, on the shortest notice.

N. B. Two Apprentices wanted to the above business. None need apply but Lads of good character.

Being duly impowered for that purpose, I offer for SALE.

A large Tract of Land,

in Beaver county, on both sides of Racoon creek about three or four miles from the mouth, adjoining to Bryan's mills, and known by the name of Col. Simm's land. A great bargain may be had for good payments, and the title indisputable. Enquire of CHARLES MORGAN, near the premises, or of the subscriber in Pittsbugh. PRESLEY NEVILL



ROBERT WELSH,

BOOT & SHOE MAKER,

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the public in general, that he continues to carry on the above business in all its various branches, at his shop in Market Street, corner of Front Street, and adjoining Mr. Porter's Nail Factory, where he will be happy to supply all those who may call on him, and flatters himself he will give satisfaction, both in the neatness and durability of his work.

He likewise informs traders and others that he constantly keeps a handsome assortment of *ready made* BOOTS and SHOES, which he will warrant good, and which he will sell wholesale or retail, on the most reasonable terms.

Pittsburgh, March 30, 1807. tf.

One Hundred Dollars Reward.

RANAWAY from the subscriber's farm on Rhode River, in Ann Arundel County, State of Maryland, a Negro Man slave named GILBERT—He is very black, between thirty-five and forty years of age—about five feet, ten inches high—raw boned and loose made—he has lost his front upper teeth, and has a large scar on one of his legs just above his instep, occasioned by the cut of a scythe. He left the plantation on Easter Sunday, and it is supposed is making his way to the Ohio, in order to go down the river, as he has a wife belonging to Mr. William Johnson, who is now moved out to Kentucky with his family to settle in that country. He chews tobacco, is a fellow of simple and mean address, and easily alarmed. He will endeavour to pass for a free man, by the name of PETER MOORE, as he has a pass with that name inserted in it—his cloathing consisted of strong, country made, striped kersey, Osnaburg shirts, and a good felt hat.

If the above fellow should be taken up any where within forty miles of this place andbrought home to me, I will pay TWENTY DOLLARS therefor—If more than forty miles, and within one hundred miles, FIFTY CENTS for every mile that he shall be so distant from hence when taken; if more than one hundred miles from this place when apprehended, I will pay ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS for his apprehension and delivery to me. Should he be taken up and secured in a goal, I will give one half of the above reward, regulating the same by the distance he is from hence when apprehended, provided I receive immediate notice thereof by post and recover the Fellow.

JAMES CARROLL.

City of Baltimore, Aprill 7, 1807. 6t

FOR SALE.

A Tract of Land containing 400 acres, situate on the waters of Robinson's run, in Robinson township, Allegheny county, about 5 miles from Pittsburgh, adjoining lands of George Cubbage, James Ewing, Esquire, and others. On this tract there is 30 acres cleared and under good fence. Apply to H. HASLET.

Pittsburgh, Nov. 17, 1806.

JAMES HOPE,

LADIES SHOEMAKER,

In Market-Street, next door to Mr. Zadok Cramer's Book and Stationary Store,

RESPECTFULLY informs the Ladies of Pittsburgh, that he has on hand an elegant assortment of LADIES SHOES, of every description, which he will warrant, and sell low for Cash only.

He has also on hand a handsome assortment of MOROCCO and KID SKINS, with which Merchants may be supplied, (wholesale or retail) as well as with Ladies Shoes.

Pittsburgh, April 13, 1807.

FOR SALE,

THOSE Iron Works, with about 3000 acres of Land adjoining on Jacobs Creek, generally known by the name of the ALLIANCE IRON WORKS, and also the stock on hand, &c. on liberal terms and accommodating credit. The premises will be shewn by *Mr. Stinchcomb*, who resides at them, and applications to purchase received by the subscriber.

If not sold at private sale before the first day of July next, they will on that day be exposed to *Public Sale* on the premises. A complete title will be given to the purchaser. Apply to

SAMUEL HUGHES JUN.

Hagerstown (Maryland,) }
March 23, 1807. } 3m.

Joseph Harbeson,

Copper Smith, Market Street, Pittsburgh,

HAS FOR SALE,

A few very heavy STILLS,

For which he will take Whiskey in payment.

Pittsburgh, February 2, 1807.

Pittsburgh Point Brewery.

THE public are respectfully informed that the Point Brewery is in operation. Porter fit for the Natchez and New-Orleans market can be furnished at any time at seven dollars ninety cents per barrel. Best Strong Beer for exportation or home consumption at six dollars and of a middling quality for families at three dollars fifty cents per barrel, delivered in whole or half barrels any where in the Borough, as usual. Orders from the Town or Country, directed to the subscriber, will be carefully attended to.

For J. O'Hara,
GEORGE SHIRAS.

November 3, 1806.